33: Mooney E-3,4 (no date) 1907
N06 Comanche N06

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# HANDBOOK
OF
# AMERICAN INDIANS
## NORTH OF MEXICO

EDITED BY
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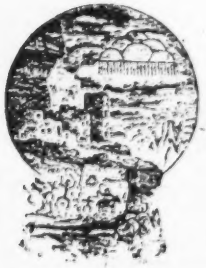
IN TWO PARTS
PART 1



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[title page]

101 **Comanche.** One of the southern tribes of the Shoshonean stock, and the only one of that group living entirely on the plains. [174] [648] Their language and traditions show that they are a comparatively recent offshoot from the Shoshoni of Wyoming, both tribes speaking practically the same dialect and, until very recently, keeping up constant and friendly communication. 174 Within the traditionary period the 2 tribes 131 lived adjacent to each other in s. Wyoming, since which time the Shoshoni have been beaten back into the mountains by

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ASAHAUT—PENATEKA COMMANCHE

174 131 the Sioux and other prairie tribes, while the Comanche have been driven steadily southward by the same pressure. In this southerly migration the Penateka seem to have preceded the rest of the tribe. The Kiowa say that when they themselves moved southward from the Black-hills region, the Arkansas was the s. boundary of the Comanche.

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131 In 1719 the Comanche are mentioned under their Siouan name of Padouca as living in what now is w. Kansas. It must be remembered that from 500 to 800 m. was an ordinary range for a prairie tribe and that the Comanche were equally at home on the Platte and in the Bolson de Mapimi of Chihuahua. As late as 1805 the North Platte was still known as

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COMANCHE WOMAN

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131 Padouca fork. At that time they roamed over the country about the heads of the Arkansas, Red, Trinity, and Brazos rs., in Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. For nearly 2 centuries they were at
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648 war with the Spaniards of Mexico and extended their raids far down into Durango. They were friendly to the Americans generally, but became bitter enemies of the Texans, by whom they were dispossessed of their best hunting grounds, and carried on a relentless war against them for nearly 40 years. They have been close confederates of the Kiowa
648 since about 1795. In 1835 they made
657 their first treaty with the Government,
131 and by the treaty of Medicine Lodge in 1867 agreed to go on their assigned reservation between Washita and Red rs., s. w. Okla.; but it was not until after the last outbreak of the southern prairie tribes in 1874–75 that they and their allies, the Kiowa and Apache, finally settled on it. They were probably never
161 a large tribe, although supposed to be populous on account of their wide range.
[165] Within the last 50 years they have been terribly wasted by war and disease. They numbered 1,400 in 1904, attached to the Kiowa agency, Okla.

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224 **The Comanche** were nomad buffalo hunters, constantly on the move, cultivating little from the ground, and living in skin tipis. They were long noted as the
181 finest horsemen of the plains and bore a
(186 reputation for dash and courage. They have a high sense of honor and hold themselves superior to the other tribes
142 with which they are associated. In person they are well built and rather corpulent. Their language is the trade lan-
197 guage of the region and is more or less understood by all the neighboring tribes.
(194 It is sonorous and flowing, its chief characteristic being a rolling *r*. The language has several dialects.

614 The gentile system seems to be unknown among the Comanche. They have, or still
101 remember, 12 recognized divisions or bands
621 and may have had others in former times. Of these all but 5 are practically extinct.
The Kwahari and Penateka are the most
[115] important. Following, in alphabetic order, is the complete list as given by their leading chiefs: Detsanayuka or Nokoni; Dit-a-kana, Widyu, Yapa, or Yamparika; Kewatsana; Kotsai; Kotsoteka; Kwahari or Kwabadi; Motsai; Pagatsu; Penateka or Penande; Pohoi (adopted Shoshoni); Tanima; Tenawa or Tenahwit; Waaih.
101 In addition to these the following have also been mentioned by writers as divisions of the Comanche: Guagejohe, Muvinabore, Nauniem, Parkeenaum. See *Dotame*. (*J. M.*)

**Allebome.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 29, 1806 (so called by the French; see *Ne-ma-sin*, below). **Bald Heads.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., I, 155, 1823. **Bo'dalk'inago.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (Kiowa name: 'reptile people', 'snake men'). **Cadouca.**—Bonneuech, Deserts N. Am., II, 260, 1860 (misprint of Padouca). **Camanche.**—Pike, Trav., xiv, 215, note, 1811. **Camanchees.**—Pilcher in Sen. Doc. 198, 25th Cong., 2d sess., 23, 1838. **Camarches.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 367, 1822. **Ca'tha.**—Hayden, Ethnog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 7—8, 1862 ('buying many horses': Arapaho name). **Caumoches.**—La Harpe (1719) in Margry, Dec., VI, 289, 1886. **Caunouche.**—Beauvais, Ibid. **Caw-mansh.**—Gebow, Shoshonny Vocab., 8, 1848 (Shoshoni name). **Ceganlos.**—Escalante (1776) misquoted by Harry in Simpson, Explor. across Utah, 495, 1876. **Cintz-aluka.**—Gatschet, Darcusah MS. vocab., B. A. E., 196, 1874 (Tehua name). **Comanees.**—Schoolcraft, Pers. Mem., 629, 1851. **Comancha.**—Barreiro, Ojeada, app., 9, 1832. **Comanchees.**—Abert in Emory, Recon., 470, 1848. **Comanchero.**—Gregg, Comm. Prairies, II, 36, 1844 (Spanish form). **Comanches.**—Sanchez (1757) in Doc. Hist. Mex., 4th s., I, 88, 1856. **Comanchos.**—Taylor in Cal. Farmer, Apr. 10, 1863. **Comandes.**—Maximilian, Trav., 510, 1843. **Comandus.**—Alegre, Hist. Comp. Jesus, I, 336, 1841. **Comanshima.**—Bourke, Moquis of Ariz., 118, 1884 (Hopi name). **Comantz.**—Gregg, Comm. Prairies, II, 34, 1844 (Comanche pronunciation). **Comauch.**—Morse, Rep. to Sec. War, 374, 1822 (misprint). **Cumanche.**—Doc. of 1779 quoted by Bandelier in Arch. Inst. Rep., V, 183, 1890. **Cumanciss.**—Long, Exped. to Rocky Mts., I, 478, 1823. **Cumeches.**—Schermerhorn in Mass. Hist. Coll., II, 29, 1812. **Da'ta-a'n.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Kiowa Apache name). **Gyai'-ko.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 ('enemies': Kiowa name). **Idahi.**—Ibid. (Kiowa Apache name). **Indá.**—Hodge, field notes, B. A. E., 1895 (Jicarilla name).

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10) **Ki-mai'-tsi.**—Dorsey, MS. Biloxi Dict., B. A. E., 1892 (Biloxi name). **Kumaisak.**—Burton, City of Saints, 75, note, 1861. **Kulanocohes.**—Jefferys, Am. Atlas, map 5, 1776 (probably the same). **Komantsa.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 248, 1877. **Komâts.**—ten Kate, Reizen in N. Am., 326, 1885 (Ute form). **Ki-ma-a-kwe.**—Cushing, inf'n, 1891 (Zuñi form). **La Padde.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 64, 1806 (French name; cf. *La Pierges*, below). **La Plais.**—Long, Exped. Rocky Mts., I, 155, 1823 (French traders' name, perhaps corrupted from 'Tête Pelée'). **La Play.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 17, 1806. **La Playes.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 177, 1809. **La'ri'hta.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Pawnee name). **Le Playe.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 17, 1806. **Los Meros.**—Bollaert in Jour. Ethnol. Soc. Lond., II, 265, 1850 (Mexican name). **Mahán.**—Hodge, field notes, B. A. E., 1905 (Isleta name). **Mahana.**—Ibid. (Taos name). **Memeseen.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 39, 1806 (see *Ne'-mo-sin*, below). **Na'lani.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (Navaho name: 'many aliens,' or 'many enemies'; collective term for plains tribes). **Na'nita.**—Ibid. (Kichai name). **Nar-a-tah.**—Neighbors in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 126, 1852 (Waco name). **Na'tta'.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (Wichita name: 'snakes,' i. e. 'enemies' or 'dwellers'). **Nâune.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, IX, 1852. **Na-u-ni.**—Ibid., I, 518, 1851. **Nazanne.**—ten Kate, Reizen N. Am., 6, 1885 (Navaho name: 'echoes'). **Nemausin.**—Schermerhorn in Mass. Hist. Coll., 2d s., II, 38, 1812 (see *Ne'-mo-sin*, below). **Néme' né.**—Gatschet, MS. B. A. E. (own name). **Nemiseau.**—Brown, West. Gaz., 213, 1817. **Nemonsin.**—Am. State Papers, IV, 716, 1832. **Nemosen.**—Lewis and Clark, Discov., 23, 1806. **Ne'-mo-sin.**—Ibid., 39 (given as their own name; now with Kiowa, Kiowa Apache, and others at head of Platte and Cheyenne r.; apparently a misprint of Néme'ne or Nimênim, the Comanche name for themselves). **Nemousin.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 102, 1905. **Neum.**—Ind. Aff. Rep., 168, 1859 (own name). **Ne'-una.**—Buschmann (1859) quoted by Gatschet, Katunkawa Inds., 33, 1891. **Né'-ume.**—Ibid. **Niménim.**—ten Kate, Reizen in N. Am., 382, 1885 (own name: 'people of people'). **Ni-mi-ou-sin.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 102, 1905. **Nu'sam.**—Hoffman in Proc. Am. Philos. Soc., XXIII, 300, 1886 (own name). **Niunas.**—Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, VI, 34, 1857. **Nôta-osh.**—Gatschet, MS., B. A. E. (Wichita name: 'snakes,' 'enemies'). **No-taw.**—Marcy, Explor. Red R., 273, 1854 (Wichita name). **Numa.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (own name: 'people'). **Padacus.**—Lewis and Clark, Trav., 39, 1807 (misprint). **Padáka.**—Dorsey, MS., B. A. E., 1878 (Omaha and Ponka name). **Padaws.**—Perrin du Lac, Voy. La., 26d, 1805. **Padaucsa.**—Pike, Trav., 347, 1811. **Padokas.**—Fabry (1741) in Margry, Déc., VI, 475, 1886. **Padoncas.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 80, 1815. **Padoneces.**—Morse, N. Am., map, 1776. **Padoo.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 108, 1905 (Catoctinan French 'nickname'). **Paducaha.**—Hutchins (1764) quoted by Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 537, 1853. **Paducas.**—De Pisle, map, 1712 (Siouan name; perhaps a contraction of Pennateka.—Mooney). **Paducese.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 82, 1854. **Paducies.**—Orig. Jour. Lewis and Clark, VI, 108, 1905. **Paduca.**—Clarke in Jour. Anthrop. Inst., IV, 252, 1875. **Paducahs.**—Kingsley, Stand. Nat. Hist., pt. 6, 186, 1883. **Paducas.**—Jefferys, Fr. Dom. Am., pt. I, map, 1761. **Paduka.**—Dorsey, MS., B. A. E., 1883 (Kansa name). **Paduka.**—Hervas, Idea dell' Univ., XVII, 90, 1784. **Pah-to-cahs.**—Butler in H. R. Ex. Doc. 76, 29th Cong., 2d sess., 6, 1847. **Panaloga.**—McKenney and Hall, Ind. Tribes, III, 81, 1858. **Pandoga.**—Boudinot, Star in the West, 128, 1816. **Pandoca.**—Gass in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, III, 598, 1853. **Panelopa.**—Douay (1687) in Shea, Miss. Valley, 222, 1852 (probably the same; there are many misprints and derivatives of this word, all probably being traceable to this source). **Panelogo.**—Haskew, Ethrog. and Philol. Mo. Val., 040, 1862. **Panelora.**—Ibid., 38 (from Douay, 1687; misprint). **Panetoca.**—Harris, Coll. Voy. and

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Trav., I, map, 685, 1709. **Panetonka.**—La Hontan, New Voy., I, 130, 1703. **Panoucas.**—Perkins and Peck, Ann. of West, 669, 1850. **Paoducas.**—Alcedo, Dice. Geog., II, 650, 1787. **Par-too-ku.**—Neighbors in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 126, 1852. **Pa-tco'-xa.**—David St Cyr, inf'n (Winnebago name). **Pa-tco'-xá-já.**—Ibid. **Patonca.**—Barcia, Ensayo, 298, 1723. **Pa-tûh-kû.**—Grayson MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1885 (Creek name). **Pa'-tu-kă.**—Dorsey, Kwapa MS. vocab., B. A. E., 1891 (Quapaw name). **Paẓuká.**—Dorsey, MS., B. A. E., 1883 (Osage name). **Paẓuñke.**—Ibid., 1881 (Iowa, Oto, and Missouri name). **Peducas.**—Perrin du Lac, Voy., 225, 1805. **Pen loca.**—Shea, Peñalosa, 21, note, 1882. **Sanko.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (obsolete Kiowa name). **Sau'hto.**—Ibid. (Caddo name). **Sau'-tux.**—ten Kate, Synonymie, 10, 1884 (Caddo name). **Selakampóm.**—Gatschet, Comecrudo MS., B. A. E. (Comecrudo name for all warlike tribes, especially the Comanche). **Shishiniwotxitan.**—ten Kate, Reizen in N. Am., 361, 1885 (Cheyenne name: 'snake people'). **Shishino'wits-Itaniuw'.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (Cheyenne name: 'snake people'). **Shi'shinówŭtz-hitá'neo.**—Mooney, inf'n, 1906 (correct Cheyenne name). **Snake Indians.**—Brackenridge, Views of La., 80, 1815 (see also under *Ietan*). **Sow-a-to.**—Neighbors in Schoolcraft, Ind. Tribes, II, 126, 1852 (Caddo name). **Tête Pelée.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1043, 1896 (French traders' name. "The identification is doubtful, as the Comanche cut their hair only when mourning"). **Têtes pelées.**—Perrin du Lac, Voy., 265, 1805. **Yampah.**—Stuart, Montana, 25, 1865 (Shoshoni name). **Yă'mpaini.**—Mooney in 14th Rep. B. A. E., 1045, 1896 (Shoshoni name: 'yampa people,' or 'yampa eaters'; *cf. Onemaimsh*, above). **Yampairi'kani.**—Ibid.

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[P.329-B not Processed]